

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT APPROVES MARKET LIBERALIZATION PLAN

OW190259 Tokyo KYODO in English 0248 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO -- The government Friday drew up an outline plan aimed at liberalizing all Japan's markets as a matter of principle, and possibly including the market for agricultural and forestry products.

The market liberalization program was approved by the newly inaugurated external Economy Promotion Headquarters in a meeting chaired by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, said Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami. Nakasone told the meeting that the government plans to liberalize all markets and review all import regulations, especially in the farm and forestry trade. "No sanctuaries will be allowed," Nakasone was quoted as telling the meeting, which was attended by all cabinet members and leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

Nakasone's remarks came in response to a plea by Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister Moriyoshi Sato, who asked for special treatment of Japan's agricultural and forestry sector, Fujinami said. Nakasone said all government ministries would have to justify claims for special treatment under the new "freedom in principle" rule and each item would be "reviewed carefully" by the External Economy Promotion Headquarters. The headquarters was set up Friday under Nakasone's direct supervision to oversee government efforts to open up Japan's markets and reduce Japan's huge trade surplus. The surplus, which soared to a record 44 billion dollars in fiscal 1984, has intensified Japan's trade friction with the United States and other major trade partners and triggered threats of retaliation from the U.S. Congress.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, speaking at a news conference following the trade meeting, said it was essential for Japan to implement the trade liberalization measures in order to keep the free trade system viable. Even if the trade liberalization measures are painful for domestic industries, the government must see to it that they are implemented, he said. Abe warned his colleagues at the trade conference that the current trade friction was one of the most difficult issues facing Japan in external relations.

In the outline for the action program approved at the trade meeting Friday, the government said it planned to expand government procurement of foreign goods. The outline also envisaged a government proposal to eliminate import tariffs for manufactured goods among industrialized nations as part of the next round of multilateral trade negotiations. The outline committed the government to review tariff duties on agricultural, forestry and fishery products. The government will draw up a final action program in July for making Japan's markets more accessible to imports but individual measures could be implemented earlier, according to the trade liberalization program approved Friday.

BUSINESS LEADER OPPOSES BOOSTING DOMESTIC DEMAND

OW181259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 KYODO -- Bumpei Otsuki, president of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren), Thursday expressed himself against a proposal to increase domestic demand as a means of reducing exports and alleviating trade frictions with other countries. Japan, now burdened with huge budget deficits, cannot afford to step up public investment in order to boost domestic demand, he said.

Such a step, he warned, would require increased flotation of deficit-covering bonds and thus run counter to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's policy of administrative and fiscal reform, which the business community endorses.

Otsuki's remarks at a news conference echoed a view voiced by Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), the previous day. Otsuki cited the undervalued yen in relation to the dollar as a major cause of Japan's swelling exports. Japan should first of all press the United States to take steps for reversing the dollar's appreciation as against the yen, while striving to open its market wider to foreign goods, he said. He expressed a negative view on the curbing of exports per se, saying that Japan's increasing exports are due basically to their low prices and good quality.

Referring to a suggested exchange control aimed at leading the value of the yen upward, Otsuki said such a step should be studied only after the U.S. has taken measures to rectify the overvalued dollar, although he admitted it might be necessary as an emergency step.

The views of Otsuki and Inayama, two influential business figures, are likely to have considerable effect on the government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, political analysts said. The proposal to boost domestic demand has recently been gaining ground in the government and the LDP, which are troubled by trade frictions especially with the U.S.

AUTO INDUSTRY LEADER URGES FAIR QUOTA ALLOCATION

OW181131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1039 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 KYODO -- Takashi Ishihara, president of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Thursday called upon the government to impose quotas on Japanese auto exports to the United States in a way that is fair and convincing to everyone. Referring to the quota allocation now being negotiated between the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and Japanese automakers, Ishihara, also president of Nissan Motor Co., told reporters he would not accept any quota scheme dominated by makers which "make the most noise." The remark implied his opposition to any preferential treatment of smaller Japanese automakers affiliated with American car manufacturers, including Mitsubishi Motor Corp. which has a capital tieup with Chrysler Corp.

The ministry recently announced a plan to restrict car exports to the U.S. to 2.3 million units a year, beginning with April this year, with actual quotas for each maker yet to be fixed. Chrysler Corp. announced it wants to import 200,000 more cars from Mitsubishi in the current business year, compared with 87,000 units last year. Other American firms are also demanding a sharp increase in their imports from their Japanese affiliates.

ABE ON AIRCRAFT PURCHASE TO EASE TRADE GAP

OW190517 Tokyo KYODO in English 0512 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO -- The government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, being pressed hard to buy foreign products to reduce its huge trade surplus, may add airplanes to its shopping list, according to Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Speaking at a lower house committee session Friday, he said: "I plan to put forward the idea of purchasing airplanes (for the use of the government) in view of the current trade dispute." The dispute stems from Japan's surplus in its trade with other major industrialized countries, particularly the United States.

Abe said the idea will be presented at a meeting of government and ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) officials. He did not say when the meeting would be held or what type of airplanes he has in mind. But he added that purchases of airplanes would also help the government improve its crisis management programs. He specifically referred to the recent exodus of Japanese businessmen and their families from Tehran after it was attacked by Iraqi missiles. Nakasone himself is taking the lead in promoting more imports of foreign products to reduce Japan's trade surplus, which reached a total of 35.07 billion dollars in 1984.

NETHERLANDS' LUBBERS MEETS BUSINESS LEADERS

OW181135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1125 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 KYODO -- Visiting Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers Thursday urged Japan to step up liberalization of financial markets and internationalization of the yen, warning any delay would invite serious results. In a meeting with Japanese business leaders, Lubbers stressed it is important for Japan to remove nontariff barriers if economic relations between the two countries are to be further improved. Removal of Japanese nontariff barriers will also benefit the Japanese people, he said, adding the bureaucracy and politicians in Japan have a strong influence on such efforts.

Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said Japanese business circles will work hand in hand with their Dutch counterparts in improving the Dutch access to the Japanese markets.

MITSUBISHI NAMED TO BUILD PATRIOT MISSILES

OW180945 Tokyo KYODO in English 0908 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 KYODO -- The Defense Agency has named Mitsubishi Heavy Industries as the main contractor for the production of U.S.-developed Patriot surface-to-air missiles, officials said Thursday. Mitsubishi will produce the missiles under license from the U.S. The Patriot, a versatile missile which can hit both low and high-flying targets, will replace the Nike as Japan's mainstay antiaircraft missile.

The Defense Agency plans to equip the Air Self-Defense Force with 24 Patriot squadrons in six years starting from fiscal 1990, at an estimated total cost of 680 billion yen at 1985 prices. The Defense Agency has already budgeted 33 billion yen in the current fiscal year to procure two Patriot squadrons for training purposes. Mitsubishi, which was also the main contractor for production of Nike missiles, has long been tipped as a major contender for the Patriot contract. Mitsubishi is expected to build both the body and the guidance system for the missiles.

ECONOMIC PLANNERS REPORT CONTINUED EXPANSION

OW190123 Tokyo KYODO in English 0111 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO -- Despite slowdown in exports, the Japanese economy is continuing to expand as a whole thanks to increases in capital spending and personal consumption, the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) said in a monthly report Friday.

The April report, submitted by EPA head Ippei Kaneko to a cabinet meeting, said production was leveling off due to slower exports but capital spending and personal consumption would sustain expansion of the nation's economy.

Japan's exports dropped in February and March on a dollar basis but they are expected to pick up in April on an expected rise in auto exports to the U.S.

With little prospect of an increase in Japan's crude oil imports in the months ahead, the agency believes Japan will continue to run a current account surplus and that long-term capital outflows will remain at high levels.

SOVIET UNION INVITES SCIENCE MINISTER TAKEUCHI

OW190041 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has invited Reiichi Takeuchi, Japanese state minister and head of the Science and Technology Agency, to visit Moscow for the promotion of techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

The invitation by the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology was verbally conveyed by new Soviet Ambassador Petr A. Abrasimov when he paid a courtesy call on Takeuchi at his office Thursday afternoon. The Soviet diplomat expressed hope for cooperation in medical, earth prediction and space sciences in particular, according to Japanese sources. Abrasimov hinted a possibility for Japanese astronauts to join Soviet space ships in the future, the sources said.

Takeuchi promised to study the Soviet invitation, though he said he finds it difficult to visit the Soviet Union by September because of his busy schedules related to the current Tsukuba Expo '85. The Japanese minister expressed thanks for the Soviet participation in the exposition.

AGENCY SAYS SOVIET FLEET RETURNING TO OKHOTSK

OW161015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0850 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 KYODO -- A Soviet fleet led by the latest Soviet aircraft carrier, the Novorossiysk, is returning to the Sea of Okhotsk after a large-scale exercise in the Pacific, the Defense Agency said Tuesday.

The nine-ship fleet was seen some 180 kilometers off Kunashiri Island, one of the four Soviet-held islands east of Hokkaido, Tuesday morning, agency officials said. The officials said the fleet was likely to go back to the Soviet naval port of Vladivostok via the Soya Strait. The agency has dispatched two destroyers to the strait between Hokkaido and the Soviet island of Sakhalin for monitoring.

The fleet comprises the Novorossiysk, three Kara class cruisers, one Kresta class cruiser and other ships, according to the agency. The Soviet ships entered the Pacific in early April and, according to reports by U.S. naval authorities, the fleet conducted a large scale exercise near Midway Island.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT TO USSR OF KIM YONG-NAM

Border Treaty Signed With Gromyko

SK190428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 17 (KCNA) -- The treaty on the state border between the DPRK and the USSR and a consular convention between the DPRK and the USSR were concluded on April 17 in Moscow.

Present there on our side were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the DPRK, Kang Sok-chu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, and on the opposite side were Comrade Andrey Gromyko, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister, Comrade Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, ministers and other personages concerned and Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to the DPRK. The treaty on the state border and consular convention were signed by Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on behalf of the DPRK side and by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on behalf of the Soviet side.

Kim Yong-nam Press Conference

SK190430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of our country, now on an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union upon the invitation of the Soviet Government met reporters in Moscow on April 17.

Referring to the Korean-Soviet relations, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam said that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have developed onto a new higher stage since the official goodwill visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union at the head of a party and state delegation last year.

Pointing to the question of national reunification, he said: Korea has been artificially divided by outside forces, which becomes the root cause of provocation of a new war in Korea. Having turned South Korea into a forward nuclear base, the U.S. imperialists together with the South Korean puppet clique are stepping up new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea, he stated.

Kim Yong-nam dwelt on the consistent efforts of our party and the Government of the DPRK for preventing the danger of a new war, guaranteeing peace and security and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country and introduced in detail the content of the letter recently sent by the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to the South Korean National Assembly.

He expressed thanks to the Soviet party and Government leaders and people for their active support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification and pointed out that the cooperation between the two countries is expanding and strengthening in political, economic, cultural and all other domains. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he declared, supports the peaceful Leninist policy of the Soviet Union and its step for preventing nuclear war.

Pointing to the big role played by the Soviet Army in defeating fascist Germany and Japanese militarism in the Second World War, Kim Yong-nam said today the U.S. imperialists are trying to underestimate the role of the Soviet Union in the past war, distorting history.

Meeting With Gorbachev

SK190437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on April 18 met in the Kremlin, Moscow, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on a visit to the Soviet Union.

Comrade Kim Yong-nam conveyed cordial regards of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. He conveyed a personal letter of Comrade Kim Il-song to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. Expressing deep thanks for this, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, asked Kim Yong-nam to convey his warm greetings and good wishes to respected Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Kim Chong-il. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

SK190921 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on April 19 received the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the presidium of the union, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Minister of Post and Telecommunications Kim Yong-chae who is chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han. Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang Oleg Okonishnikov was on hand.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He arranged a luncheon for them. They presented a gift to him.

Film Show Marks Lenin Birthday

SK190401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA) -- A photo exhibition opened under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society on the occasion of the 115th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin. Its opening function was held at the Central House of Workers on April 18. Present at the opening ceremony were Kim Yong-chae, minister of post and telecommunications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and working people in the city.

Invited there were Charge d'Affaires ad interim Oleg Okonishunikov, and officials of the Soviet Embassy here, the members of the visiting delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the presidium of the union, and Soviet guests in Pyongyang. Foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang were also present on invitation.

Speeches were exchanged there by Minister Kim Yong-chae and Chairman Zinaida Kruglova. The attendants saw pictures on the life of V.I. Lenin and his revolutionary activities. Then they appreciated a Soviet feature film.

FOUNDING OF AMNOK HYDRO POWER COMPANY CELEBRATED

SK190416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA) -- The Administration Council arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture Thursday evening on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean-Chinese River Amnok hydro-power company. Present at the banquet were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Minister of Electric Power Industry Yi Chi-chan, and other officials concerned. The members of the Chinese electric power delegation headed by Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy and power of the People's Republic of China, Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials were the guests there.

In his speech Yi Chi-chan recalled that after the founding of the company the two countries have closely cooperated for the joint development and utilization of the abundant hydro-power resources of the River Amnok, thereby achieving big successes. We are satisfied over this, he said. The Korea-China friendship sealed in blood, withstanding all tests of history, has constantly been consolidated and developed to a higher stage on the basis of the particular intimacy between the leaders of the two countries, pointed out the speaker.

He wished the fraternal Chinese people and power workers more brilliant success in their future efforts to realise four modernizations and reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the homeland under the tested guidance of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and other leaders of the Communist Party of China.

Qian Zhengying said in her speech: My delegation is very glad to visit Korea when the birthday of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song is being celebrated. Today President Kim Il-song received the entire members of the delegation. This is an expression of the deepest trust in us, which greatly inspires us.

Over the last 30 years the Sino-Korean River Amnok hydro-power company has made a great contribution to the acceleration of socialist construction in the two countries. The Chinese party and Government are deeply satisfied over this.

The reasonable proposals for national reunification advanced by President Kim Il-song and the Government of the DPRK enjoy support from the Chinese and the world people, the speaker noted. We, she said, rejoice at all the successes gained by the fraternal Korean people in socialist construction and the struggle for national reunification, and heartily wish them greater success in the future.

The attendants at the banquet toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TOKYO

SK182353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2328 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA) -- A delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by its Editor-in-Chief Kim Ki-nam arrived in Tokyo by air on April 18 for a visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japan Socialist Party.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Chairman Masahiro Yamamoto, director of the International Department, Noboru Yagi and director of the party organ department Toshio Otsuka of the Japan Socialist Party, who are members of its Central Executive Committee, Hiroshi Nikui, chief editor of the organ of the party SHAKAI SHIMPO, and other personages concerned.

It was also met with warm sentiments of kinship by Yi Chin-kyu first vice-chairman, and Paek Chong-won, vice-chairman, of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and a large number of Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan.

The delegation left here by air on April 16. Seeing it off at the airport were Chu Hyon-ok, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, Choe Chil-nam, first deputy editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, and Choe Kwan-hong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

LEADERS ATTEND INTERNATIONAL ARTISTS PERFORMANCE

SK190232 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song saw a joint performance by artists from many nations of the world who are participating in the April festival of friendship. The hall was overflowing with the boundless honor which the artists felt in staging their performance for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and with the deep emotion and joy of the audience at watching the performance together with the respected leader.

Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Bureau Presidium of the WPK Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, So Chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Yon Hyong-muk, O Kuk-yol, Chon Mun-sop, Choe Yong-nim, Kim Hwan, Paek Hak-nim, land So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kim Chung-nin, An Sung-hak, Chon Pyong-ho, Kong Chin-tae, Hong Song-yong, Cho Se-ung, Kim Pok-sin, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Kang Hui-won, Kim Tu-nam, Chong Kyong-hui, and Kim Kang-hwan, candidate members of the Political Bureau; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, So Kwan-hui, Chae Hui-chong, and Pak Nam-ki, secretaries of the Party Central Committee; Comrade Kim Chang-chu, deputy premier of the Administration Council; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; functionaries of the party, government and workers' organizations; KPA generals; fighters of the anti-Japanese revolution; and workers of the city saw the performance.

LEADERS ATTEND 15 APRIL CHILDREN'S RALLY

SK190236 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Excerpt] On 15 April, a rally of the National Federation of the Korean Juvenile Corps was grandly held at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School. The rally site, which was festively decorated, was teeming with youths, children, and working people who had come there with boundless gratitude and loyalty to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song who has devoted all of his life to the happiness of people and future of the fatherland.

A portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was placed in front of the rally site. Also, placed there were the slogans such as: "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song," and "Long live the glorious WPK." Placed at the rally site were the words reading: "We respectfully wish good health and long life to the great leader."

The rally was attended by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central committee and vice president; Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice minister of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang City Party Committee; Comrades Kim Chung-nin and Chong Chun-ki, candidate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, functionaries in the educational sector; functionaries of the LSWYK; and representatives of the Juvenile Corps from various places of the country, along with the youths, students, and working people of the capital city. The rally was attended by the home-visiting group of the Japan-resident compatriots who are staying in the socialist fatherland.

KIM GREETES PARTICIPANTS IN PUBLIC HEALTH MEETING

SK191054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on April 19 met the attendants of the national meeting of public health workers and posed for a photograph with them. President Kim Il-song appeared in the meeting hall. That moment the thunderous cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" burst forth in the meeting hall. President Kim Il-song was presented with bunches of flowers carrying the ardent reverence of the public health workers throughout the country and the entire people. Also appearing in the meeting hall were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, Kim Hwan, Paek Hak-nim and So Yun-sok, members of the Political bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Comrades Kim Chung-nin, An Sung-hak, Kong Chin-tae and Kim Pok-sin, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Comrade Chae Hui-chong, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Pak Myong-pin, minister of public health, and chairman of the Provincial People's Committees.

President Kim Il-song congratulated the public health workers upon their big successes achieved in the work of actively protecting and promoting the health of the working people, upholding the public health policy of our party, and posed for a photograph with them. The attendants of the meeting were overwhelmed with deep reverence for President Kim Il-song who has established the most advanced popular health system and has been consistently consolidating and developing it and were filled with a firm resolve to bring about a new turn in the work to thoroughly implement our party's policy of prophylactic medicine.

NODONG SINMUN PRAISES 'IRON WILL' OF KIM IL-SONG

SK151344 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2116 GMT 12 Apr 85

[NODONG SINMUN 13 April essay: "The Iron Will"]

[Text] A great will creates great history. The Korean revolution is a very proud revolution which beats a new path of history thanks to a great will.

The Korea revolution has created a very proud heroic epic under the most arduous and complicated historical conditions and built a new tower of success, the socialist cause, while leading socialist construction to victory, braving grave revolutionary wars and social revolutions many times. In what manner has this proud heroic epic and glowing tower of success of our revolution been created and what has made it possible? Where do such unrivaled persistence and consistency, which are continuously advancing toward a single ideal and a single goal under all circumstances, come from? They are coming from nothing less than a great will, the iron will of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The boundless greatness of our leader who is beating a new path of (?chuche) lies intensively in this very iron will. Also reflected in it is the outstanding trait of the leader [suryong] as a great leader [yongdoja], a great (?hero), and as a great human who is leading the Korean revolution on a single ever-victorious path.

With the respected and beloved leader leading the Korean revolution with an iron will, our national history, which had suffered from tribulations and ordeals for so long, has been able to fundamentally change its course and a new prospering era of chuche has been unfolded on this land.

This strong iron will serves as the foundation for the rock-solid conviction of our people that the path indicated by the respected and beloved leader and our glorious party is the path that leads to victory and glory. This strong iron will also serves as the foundation for the victory and great future of the Korean revolution, not only for yesterday and today, but for tomorrow.

There must be a strong will in the cause of struggling while putting forth a noble ideology. Will is nothing but a determination to realize a certain goal and an unyielding power of putting that determination into practice. Without will, one can never overcome difficulties and tribulations to the end, nor achieve one's goal no matter how lofty one's aspirations and how wonderful one's ideology. Man needs will to explore his own fate just as the revolution needs will to realize its own ideology.

The revolution of a country and the cause of a nation come into being with the determination of a leader [suryong] embodying the demands of the times and the aspirations of the people, and advances on the strength of the will of the leader who maintains it without wavering.

The leader [suryong] makes a vow that he will lead the revolution and devotes himself to his vow, and the popular masses advance, struggling, following the will of the leader, believing in the leader's determination. This is the very beginning of a revolutionary struggle and the mighty strength that creates and advances a new history.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader [yongdoja] who has led the Korean revolution on a single path of victory with his iron will.

This iron will of our leader is one of great determination and great action which has explored anew the fate of our revolution and the history of modern Korea while braving all sorts of storms throughout history. Look back at the whole course of the Korean revolution which has roaringly streamed down through the center of the era! We find in it determination and brilliant milestones of having put it into practice which will have immortal effects on history.

Where did the glorious and brilliant history of our people's revolutionary struggle begin? When did the new history of the fundamental changes which occurred in our people's fate and position begin?

We now think of the noble historical vow that the respected and beloved leader made before the fatherland and people when he embarked upon the revolutionary path some 60 years ago:

Blue water in the Yalu River,
Mountains and rivers of the fatherland,
Tell me when will I be able to return home.
Only after I have attained my aspirations,
The liberation of my fatherland,
A hope I can never forget even if I die,
Will I go back home.

This was the vow the great leader grimly made while singing the "Song of the Yalu River" when he was only 14.

I will never try to return home unless Korea is liberated. This showed the determination of Korea, bent on rescuing the fatherland from decline and on liberating the fatherland, and was a historical declaration meant to usher in a new era of the Korean revolution.

In retrospect, the destiny of Korea was just the same as a ship sinking in the stormy rough sea. In order to extricate the country from that situation, people rose as volunteers to save the nation, the independent movement was initiated, and the 1 March people's uprising was organized. However, it was still impossible to save the nation.

Our leader was the one who rose up to extricate Korea from that situation, and a pledge was made on the Amnok River to shoulder its destiny.

The great leader witnessed the agonies of the people with bitterness, mapped out deep in his heart a great plan to save the lost fatherland and nation, and, thus, set out on the road of revolution. There are many stories about the pledges made by great men in history and about their determination. But there is no story such as the one about our leader, who made such a noble pledge to save the fatherland and the nation in his early years, when there was no one to guide him or to follow him yet.

The cause of the pioneer is always eulogized in history. However, it is not easy to become a pioneer. Moreover, it was not easy to keep the pledge and decision which the great leader made when he was 14.

The unforgettable episode involving a sack of rice, the bitterness he felt before his mother's grave, the despair he experienced with 18 hungry and exhausted young persons while surrounded by the enemies, and the march of trials in which he had to achieve breakthroughs by shedding blood -- all these were unbearable difficulties which could shatter any man's determination.

Nevertheless, the respected and beloved leader overcame all the trials with an iron will in order to keep the pledge he made before history, thus finally achieving the cause of the fatherland's liberation.

It was several days after he made the historic speech when he had returned to the fatherland as the victor. At the banquet which the People's Political Committee of South Pyongan Province arranged to welcome him, the great leader said: I crossed the Amnok River when I was 14 after making a firm pledge that I would never return until the independence of Korea was achieved. I sang the "Song of the Amnok River," composed by an unknown person, and wondered whether I could return to this land where by ancestors lie beneath the ground. I could not repress my sorrow as a young person.

The liberation of the fatherland has been achieved, and the bright future of our people opened, because there was an historical pledge, and the fulfillment of that pledge.

We also recall the historic resolution which the leader made in the postwar period, the most difficult period in our revolution, as we speak about the iron will of the respected and beloved leader, who made a fundamental turn in the position of our people.

Last year, when the great leader was paying historic visits to foreign countries, the country was seething with joy and gratitude, and the people were moved to tears. Upon seeing the appearance of our leader, who was all smiles as he was greeted with boundless respect and admiration, as well as warm welcome, everywhere he went -- upon seeing this appearance of the respected and beloved leader -- what did our people feel deep in their heart? They felt pride in the greatness of our leader, which grows with the passage of time, and gratitude for the unforgettable pledge which the leader made to establish such a prestigious socialist power as our present fatherland.

In those difficult days in 1956, even during his foreign visit, the leader felt sorrow for the people who were still suffering the hardships of life, and refreshed his firm determination in to make our people live an affluent life.

As he was returning home, the respected and beloved leader looked out the plane window and saw the land of the fatherland. Emotionally, he said: We must stand on our own feet, come what may. I mean on our own feet.

Standing on one's own feet, this was the respected and beloved leader's noble pledge to make our country a powerful socialist power and a people's paradise, and was the great decision of taking the road of the *chuche* idea at the historic moment when we had to make a fresh start from ashes.

In those days when a fresh start had to be made on the ravages of war, there were other roads we could have taken. However, the great leader thought of the basic interest of the revolution and the distant future of the country, instead of the immediate interest. Thus, he took the difficult and rugged road instead of an easy and smooth road.

History has shown that the road taken by the respected and beloved leader was a thousand times right. However, it was not simply to move along the road at the beginning. The economic situation was so difficult that even a brick or a piece of steel posed a problem. The imperialists and their puppets staged frantic rackets for northward invasion. The factionalists openly challenged the party's line while saying that machines cannot produce rice. Nevertheless, the respected and beloved leader did not abandon his determination to stand on one's own feet. He unyieldingly overcame all severe trials with his iron will, and has established on this soil an independent and self-reliant socialist power capable of defending itself.

In retrospect, many destinies were awaiting our people who suffered more miseries than any in the world. It was possible that they could have never been freed from the destiny of colonial slavery. At the same time, it was possible that they could have remained in a backward retarded position.

There are many nations in history which simply disappeared because they failed to shape their destinies in the turbulent current of the era. But the iron will of the respected and beloved leader, fulfilling the aspiration of the era and the people, changed the history of a lost nation and opened Korea's modern history of great creation and change.

2) [as heard] The iron will of the respected and beloved leader. This is a great resolution and accomplishment which achieves victory under all circumstances.

Revolution is carried out under difficult and complicated circumstances and conditions. No revolution is automatically carried out and no revolutionary objectives are fulfilled smoothly. To lead revolution to victory, above all, a correct resolution should be made, and the resolution should be fulfilled. Hence, the destiny of the people and the victory of the revolution depend on the resolution of the leader [yongdoja] and his driving force. The history of the Korean revolution of more than half a century shows this truth.

The iron will of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great resolution which wins hundred of victories with hundred of solutions.

The leader's [yongdoja] determination is important in the revolution. There have been ideologies and ranks in history. However, how many times did the revolutions lose time and opportunities because of a wrong determination and how many times were they alienated from the people and frustrated because of a wrong determination.

All the successes of endeavors observed in history were the fruition of correct determination by leaders and all failures were the result of a wrong determination by the leader [yongdoja]; all of the victories of all sizes achieved at every era of our revolution which has advanced through grave difficulties are the products of the determination of our leader [suryong].

A countless number of people around the world expressed deep concern about the outcome of this war, a confrontation between the U.S. imperialists who boasted of being the strongest in the world and our Republic in its nascent period. However, what kinds of voices were heard in Korea on the first morning of the war?

"The American blokes look down at the Korean people with contempt. As the saying goes as wolves must be tamed with clubs, those who are descending upon the Korean people with no knowledge of them must be taught what kind of people Koreans are! The Korean people must teach them the lesson of what kind of people Koreans are!" This thundering remark by the respected and beloved leader was a resolute determination that has fully expressed [words indistinct].

This unrivaled audacity and iron will which never waver in the face of thousands upon thousands of enemies closing in on him and even in the face of thunder and lightning sent the aggressors buckling under to our people and our people bravely advanced in a death-defying battle, believing that they were going to triumph in the fight. Their determination was the invincible power which multiplied the strength of Korea and with which a minority (?defeated) a majority.

Our leader [suryong] has made a determination. These words, which always provoke joy in the hearts of our people, instantly meant victory. However, how can it be simple for our leader [suryong] to make a determination? The Korean revolution had to overcome unprecedentedly arduous and complicated difficulties. It had to tread a virgin road which never existed either in history or in books and which no one had ever trod before. How many difficult determinations our leader had to make on this road! He laid down bold and creative lines aimed at developing light industry and agriculture while simultaneously giving priority to the development of heavy industry in an empty and barren land.

He also laid down (?unprecedented) policy lines aimed at instituting cooperative farming where there were not even weeding hoes or scythes, not to mention machines. These were hard determinations whose maker had to expect disputes and attacks at every step as they were against all the established (?concepts) and management methods. They also were difficult determinations one cannot easily make unless one expects thousands upon thousands of difficulties.

However, the respected and beloved leader made such determinations without hesitation whenever he perceived them to be the demands of the revolution and people and then led them on the road without wavering.

"You should not allow yourself to waver. When you think you are unable to do something, you will only find it impossible. But when you are convinced that you can do something, you will always find things feasible. For this very reason, determination is important." This is the remark the respected and beloved leader made to the functionaries who were vacillating with no conviction when he set a new high target during the era of great upsurge of the Chollima.

What profound ideas and philosophy of willpower are reflected in this remark that "if you are convinced that you can do something, you always see feasible things, but if you are convinced that you cannot do something, you always see impossible things!"

Glittering in this remark is the chuche will of our leader who unhesitatingly makes any sort of determination whenever demanded by the revolution and our people with firm conviction that man will find nothing impossible if he tackles any project with firm determination, that he will find nothing to fear, and that there is nothing impossible if he relies on the strength of the people.

What a countless number of determinations, which have provided milestones glowing our revolution, including the determination of the Yalu River he made at the age of only 14, the respected and beloved leader has made! What a countless number of determinations, which he has made to make our people happy at present, including the once-in-life great determination of burning down the bundle of documents of the Minsaengdan! All of them came from this conviction and every one of them has produced triumphs.

On the revolutionary road, making a good determination is important. Equally important is putting the determination into practice.

A determination not put into practice is meaningless and worthless. How many ranks do we find in history that fell apart after losing the confidence of the masses because they had ideologies and made promises but did not put them into practice and failed to make good on their promises? The iron will of the respected and beloved leader is a great strength of practice which continues to live until the end, braving all difficulties.

Reminiscing about his past days of leading our revolution at a meeting, the respected and beloved leader said: All my life, I have fought and triumphed with strategy and tactics of running head-on. Strategy and tactics of running head-on are an audacious spirit of attack with which one pursues his determination to the end while turning all sorts of unfavorable conditions and the atmosphere of the revolution into favorable ones with the impetus held firmly in his hands at all times.

Reflected in this tactic of running head-on are the unrivaled audacity, resoluteness, tenacity, and courage of our leader who, firmly grasping the steering wheel of history in his hands, achieves endless victories in either the struggle against the enemy or in the struggle against nature while turning adverse situations into favorable situations and misfortune into blessings. Also reflected in this tactic is the extraordinary will of the leader who always follows through on his determination.

Although every revolution is arduous and is a course of overcoming difficulties, no revolution has ever encountered any greater heaps of greater difficulties at every step or faced the grave challenge of unfavorable conditions at every step. In terms of difficult conditions alone the Korean revolution was simply unable to get onto its feet. Our creations and construction would not have made even a step forward had it regarded the difficulties and ordeals as absolute.

However, the respected and beloved leader never knew the slightest wavering or despair under any circumstances and he triumphed at every step by encountering the adversities head-on, the more bravely and the more audaciously whenever the adversities became harder to tackle.

It was this very tactic that the respected and beloved leader employed when he expanded the battleground into a vast area after audaciously dissolving the base of the guerrillas in the face of encirclement and attacks by the Japanese imperialists. The great upsurge of the Chollima which wrought revolutionary changes in socialist construction while crushing all sorts of aggression and attacks by the enemies at home and abroad was an expression of this tactical might. It is nothing but the invincible strength of this tactic that has resolutely crippled the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression by fighting retaliation with retaliation and a full-scale war with a full-scale war.

How touchingly are we experiencing our leader's strategy and tactics of running head-on, his iron will, in today's march of the "eighties" which has created new upsurges in all sectors of the socialist economic construction which has entered the stage of a great offensive war with the historic Hamhung Plenary Meeting as a signal!

The strategy of running head-on is the will of *chuche* which, because the leader relies absolutely on the strength of the popular masses, rejects any relativism and fatalism and is an extraordinary will of our leader who, as he is always burning in his heart with the conviction of sure victory, never admits defeats under any bad circumstance but sees only victories.

Everything we boast of as victories in our revolution and everything we speak of as miracles in our history is a blossom and fruition of this great will and this great power of practice.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great sun who stands stately before the times and history in order to rescue our people who are indeed roaming under the darkness and hardship of 1,000 years and is the greatest man of great men who is illuminating the revolutionary path with the immortal *chuche* idea and translating it into brilliant realities with his iron will.

Indeed, we have never known such a great leader [suryong], such a great hero, and such a great man as our leader [suryong] who has ideology, theory, and practice all in accord with each other and who has the brilliant wisdom of foreseeing distant times as if it were right in front of his eyes, iron will, and boundless love for the people all combined in one personality, and who has built such great exploits and accomplishments.

3. The iron will. Our party's and Korea's eternal will to brilliantly inherit and complete the revolutionary cause of *chuche* generation after generation. People who are resolved to achieve their great ideal and goal to the end should have great will.

History has never witnessed people who have completely achieved their ideal and aspiration in one generation. Only such a great will which is passed on to the second, third, and fourth generations and even generation after generation, if it is not achieved in one generation can reach its final goal.

The great and powerful flow of the Korean revolution, which started about 60 years ago when the respected and beloved leader embarked on the road of revolution -- the flow of history pioneered and advanced by the iron will -- is vigorously and powerfully meandering and linking up with the brilliant future of communism on the majestic march, on which the cause of modeling society after the *chuche* idea is being carried out.

The era of the Workers' Party, in which we are advancing along following the guidance of the glorious party and holding aloft the respected and beloved leader -- living in this rewarding era, we are watching with a deep impression the iron will guiding today's flow of history, our party's great will brilliantly inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause of *chuche*.

The mausoleum of revolutionary martyrs located on Chujak hill at Mt Taesong in Pyongyang is now being improved and expanded. This mausoleum of revolutionary martyrs is touching a chord in people's hearts not only because of its unprecedentedly magnificent and large scale but also because of its outstanding ideological and artistic (?structure) which is being built using a flying red flag as its background in accordance with the plan of our glorious party.

The red flag in the mausoleum of revolutionary martyrs in which revolutionary fighters who devoted their burning loyalty on the road of struggle following the great general are standing with the same features as those during their lifetime -- this scene is moving the hearts of people.

An anti-Japanese fighter who toured the construction site of the mausoleum of revolutionary martyrs said: The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's instruction to establish this flying red flag in the mausoleum reflects his deep and lofty intent. We can see from this mausoleum our party's iron will to carry out the revolution to the end.

We have nothing to worry about and can do anything when we are armed with this iron will. This is not merely the feeling of the anti-Japanese fighter who toured the construction site of the mausoleum of revolutionary martyrs.

Where there is a great will, there is revolution. Where revolution is advanced, great will shines. Our party's will is the revolutionary will to complete the chuche cause to end. Our party's determination is the lofty determination to glorify Korea eternally.

"The revolution continues. As when climbing up Mr Paektu, the determination to carry out the revolution becomes more firm" This firm determination at Mr Paektu; the solemn oath at Mr Yongyang to lead the Korean revolution to the end to the single road of chuche in a responsible manner following the lofty will of the respected and beloved leader -- precisely from this we can see that the oath at the Yalu is linked to the oath at Mt Yongyang and that the historic declaration by the Down-With-Imperialism Union is firmly inherited under the banner of modeling society on the chuche idea.

Our party's lofty will to lead the revolutionary cause of chuche with certainty, upholding the banner of the revolution while brilliantly inheriting the glorious revolutionary tradition under any difficult circumstance; the firm attacking spirit and matchless vigor to effect constant great upsurges by inspiring the entire party and all people to a new offensive battle; the innovative sense of judgment and extraordinary revolutionary driving force in sweeping all old, outdated, and existing customs and practices and in effecting fundamental changes in all fields of party, state, and social activities -- thanks to precisely this iron will, a new proud history is being created in this land in today's eighties, following the glorious seventies.

A foreign friend who toured the Nampo lockgate construction site recently, after listening to the construction workers' remarks on their firm determination to complete the lockgate construction before the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, asked them where their fighting spirit and firm determination come from. At this time, the construction workers proudly said: There is nothing that our party cannot carry out once it is resolved to do so. We firmly foresee not only today's victory but also tomorrow's victory in our party's will. These are not remarks that can only be uttered by the construction workers of the Nampo lockgate. Today, our people are filled with infinite hope and optimism while foreseeing a brilliant future.

Our party is a party carrying out revolution and struggling. It is also an invincible party which is firmly and vigorously pushing ahead with revolution and construction in accordance with its determination and will.

Our party has already made its great determination. Under the banner of modeling society after the chuche idea, our party has established a grand plan to make our country a great country with dignity and pride. Our party has also waged a vigorous operation to provide our people with the highest standard of living. On this road, our party has not the slightest degree of trepidation and faltering.

Our party's will -- here is the brilliant future of the fatherland and the nation and a genuine road on which the Korean revolution can be victorious eternally, even in the 21st century.

History cannot be created differently. The mighty flow of the Korean revolution, the root of which is the lineage of chuche, will vigorously advance along the will of our party in the future, too.

The ever-victorious Korean revolution and the eternal grandeur and prosperity of our fatherland and nation lie on the road of following the will of the great leader.

The indomitable will of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who fought the bloody battles following the great general and trusting in the will of the general; the firm will of the ranks of loyalty in the postwar period which vigorously broke through all arduous trials under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader and our party! In these arduous but glorious days, our people have been able to vigorously develop into a heroic and invincible people who can accomplish any task once they have determined to do so.

A foreign writer who visited our country few years ago and who was deeply impressed by the amazing reality of our country and the heroic vigor of our people wrote: When do people hurry? When they have cultivated their will and are advancing with it toward the achievement of their goal. When are people strong? When they are constantly advancing without hesitation and faltering. When are people strong?, When they are blessed with the leadership of the star of guidance.

The future and prospects of our revolution, in which the will of the respected and beloved leader -- the will of our party -- has been firmly (?developed) into the will of all people on the majestic road of march to model the whole society after the chuche idea and in which the entire party and country and all the people are vigorously advancing in accordance with this iron will, is very promising.

The great will under which the party, the great, and the people are firmly united in one ideal and one aspiration is the will of history which cannot be blocked by anything. The Korean revolution will vigorously advance along this great will. We will expedite the final victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche and the future of communism on this road.

STUDENTS OF SOUTH UNIVERSITIES WAGE STRUGGLES

SK190350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCAN) -- More than 1,000 students of Yonsei University in Seoul held the first conference of "The Committee of Struggle for Defence of the Nation Against Foreign Forces" at the Minju Plaza in front of the central library of the campus on April 16, at which they renewed their determination to fight more stubbornly for national independence against outside forces and for democracy against fascism, according to South Korean newspaper reports.

At the end of the conference they all charged to the campus gate, shoulder to shoulder with each other, to wage a street demonstration. Clashing with the tear gas-firing puppet police, the students put up a stiff fight, throwing flame bottles, cotton balls soaked in gasoline and rocks at them.

Meanwhile, that day more than 1,000 students of Songgyungwan University launched an anti-"government" demonstration after holding a meeting named "voice on the spot" at the university's principal building plaza as one of the activities commemorating April 19. More than 500 of them attempted to surge out of the campus, shouting slogans such as "Stop suppressing labor", "Stop murderous eviction" and "We oppose opening the door of import" only to clash with the police firing pepper bombs, at whom they pelted stones.

Above 200 students of Konguk University staged a street demonstration, scattering copies of a handbill titled "to the patriotic citizens" at four places including the Hwayang-dong crossroads, Songdong District, Seoul. On April 15 more than 200 students waged a street demonstration, carrying placards of anti-"government" slogans, scattering over 1,000 copies of a handbill titled "To the democratic citizens" at Sejongro and Chongro No 1 in Chongro District, Seoul.

More than 300 students of Koryo University turned out on to the road outside the campus gate and marched shoulder to shoulder with each other with placards of such slogans as "Let us win national independence" and "Do away with dependent economy," shouting the slogan "Stop humiliating diplomacy" and fought undauntedly the tear gas-firing puppet police. On the same day the General Federation of Christian Students and the Federation of Catholic Students of South Korea held a meeting attended by more than 1,000 students on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the April 19 and made public a statement. The statement demanded an immediate release of all the political prisoners and opposed the puppet clique's "opendoor policy in import".

COMMENTARY DECRIES CHON'S SPEECH AT NAVAL ACADEMY

SK190410 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 13 Apr 85

[NODONG SINMUN 14 April commentary: "Reckless Challenge to Peace"]

[Text] On 11 April, traitor Chon Tu-hwan incited war fever at the graduation ceremony of the puppet Naval Academy. His relevant remarks were more vicious and provocative than those he had made at the graduation ceremonies of the puppet Military and Air Force Academies a few days earlier. He said that we are aggravating tension by pursuing a war line and that we are attempting the la... play with fire with a view to igniting a war of southward invasion before we lose the opportunity. He clamored about the need to map out a so-called measure to punish and nip an attempt at southward invasion in the bud, while inciting a sense of confrontation against us. This is an open instigation of war and an undisguised challenge to us.

Under the (?ominous) circumstances in which the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise has continued, puppet Chon Tu-hwan incited confrontation and war while visiting such academies. This revealed once again the true nature of the warlike element who is seized with wild fancies for war.

Today, the people wish to see tension reduced in Korea and a peaceful way pioneered for the solution of the reunification issue. Reflecting such wishes, voices calling for the realization of the democratization of the society and of broad contacts and dialogue between the North and the South are also rising higher in South Korea so that the public opinion aspiring for peace and peaceful reunification can be materialized.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan's at... remarks of inciting war run counter to such aspirations. With a view to justifying their reckless rackets of controntation and war, he frantically slandered us while even additionally talking about the North's military buildup by again putting forth the theory on southward invasion. This is a hackneyed anticommunist trumpet sound which he had blown more than several hundred times.

They are repeating the ballad of southward invasion in the mornings and in the evenings like chanting Buddhist prayers. But, have they ever proven that we have ever launched a southward invasion?

Today, the threat of aggression is coming from the South on the Korean peninsula, not from the North as he clamors.

This year's "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, the 10th of its kind, is itself the clearest threat of aggression against us. In the process of the military exercise, the numerous pieces of military equipment for attack which were introduced from the United States were left in South Korea, and the old equipment has been replaced with the new.

They are the ones who are building up military strength, increasing the danger of war, and accelerating preparations for a war of aggression. With no sophistry can the puppet reverse this stern reality.

The consistent stand and policy of our party and the government of the Republic is to see the North and the South concert strength in removing the danger of war from Korea, reducing tension, and finding a way for peace and peaceful reunification.

We have recently put forth a new proposal for the reduction of tension and fair public opinion at home and abroad expects to see its realization. At this time, the South Korean dictator has made abusive remarks slandering us and incited a war.

The dictator, who has turned his back on the people, has incited war fever and thrown cold water on the people's aspirations for peace while slinging mud at us and carrying on preposterous anticommunist propaganda. We cannot but ask him where he is trying to lead the situation.

Opposing war and aspiring peace is the current of the times which cannot be blocked today. If the South Korean dictator thinks he can run counter to the current of the times because he holds power, this is a great miscalculation.

None of the previous successive South Korean dictators, who made the habit of despotism while depending upon power, remained intact in safety.

The results of the 12th parliamentary elections last February showed that the foundation of fascism, which the present dictator has laid for approximately 4 years, already has a big crack in it.

The policy of anticommunist confrontation and war, which is incompatible with peace and peaceful reunification, can never serve as a measure for their survival. This will only result in forcing them to expedite their own ruin, walking in the footsteps of the previous dictators.

NORTH RESPONSE TO N-S SUMMIT TALKS URGED

SK190225 Seoul YONHAP in English 0202 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 19 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea Friday reiterated its call for North Korea's affirmative response to its standing proposal for a meeting between the highest authorities of the two Koreas. Seoul also urged Pyongyang to join the efforts to realize the formula for national reconciliation and democratic unification of the divided Korea.

The Presidential Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification Policy made the calls in a four-point resolution adopted by its standing committee meeting. The council also called for the North's sincere attitude in the inter-Korean economic talks and the Red Cross talks scheduled to be held in May, as well as an immediate action to resume the stalled inter-Korean sports talks.

President Chon Tu-hwan, chairman of the council, had proposed a direct meeting between himself and North Korean leader Kim Il-song at the council's inaugural meeting in June, 1981, renewing his earlier proposal for a mutual top-level visit without any conditions. The North turned down both proposals.

In his new policy statement of Jan. 22, 1982, Chon also proposed a formula for national reconciliation and democratic unification. The formula calls for a set of concrete procedures for peaceful unification of the peninsula ranging from the preparation of a unified constitution to the inauguration of a unified democratic republic by means of general election.

TALKS UNDER WAY TO RESOLVE PRC BOAT COLLISION CASE

PRC Skipper Apologizes

SK181245 Seoul YONHAP in English 1235 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Mokpo, Korea, April 18 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Liu Huang-shan, captain of a 10,000-ton Chinese freighter has acknowledged that his vessel collided with a 98-ton South Korean fishing boat on high seas, causing the Korean boat to sink, the regional Korean maritime headquarters announced here Thursday.

In a message sent Thursday afternoon to the Korean Maritime Headquarters, the Chinese skipper said that his vessel, the Tanjinhai, collided with the Wonkunho, No. 11 at a latitude of 33 degrees, 47 minutes north and at a longitude of 124 degrees, 17 minutes east, at 11:17 p.m. local time Wednesday. That position is about 40 miles southwest of Sohuksan Island, which is near the southern tip of Korea.

According to the message, the collision caused the Korean boat, which was carrying 12 crew members, to sink. Following the collision, the crew of the Chinese freighter searched for the wreckage of the Korean boat and its missing crew members in the vicinity of the crash site, but nothing and nobody were found, the message continued. The implications of accident will be settled through negotiations between representatives of both the Chinese and Korean shipping companies, it said.

In another message he sent to the Korean Maritime Headquarters, Liu apologized for the accident, a maritime headquarters official said.

In the written apology, he expressed his deep condolences and sympathy to the bereaved families of the Korean victims. Liu also said he would be more cautious in order to prevent the occurrence of a similar accident in the future, and that he took the accident as a lesson.

Both messages were sent to the Korean Maritime Headquarters through a Korean interpreter, who boarded the Chinese ship to help police aboard two maritime patrol boats to investigate the cause of the collision.

The Korean vessel, skippered by Kim Chae-yun, 50, had been [word indistinct] fishing at time of the collision. The Wonkun No 11 left Korea's western port city of Incheon on March 25.

Government Seeks 'Breakthrough'

SK190728 Seoul YONHAP in English 0713 CMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 19 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Friday instructed its Consulate General in Hong Kong to provide a breakthrough in the proposed negotiations for compensation to the owners of the South Korean dragnet fishing boat which sank in a collision with a Chinese freighter Wednesday night. The instructions came after the Korean companies that owned the fishing vessel agreed Hong Kong as the site of the negotiations.

All 12 crew members of South Korea's 98-ton Wonkunho No 11 have been reported missing since their boat collided with China's 10,000-ton Paninhai shortly before midnight Wednesday on high seas off Korea's southwest coast. The vessel sank immediately after the collision.

A pertinent government official said that the accident is not a government matter, because it occurred on high seas and involved civilian vessels of two countries that have no diplomatic relations. The official also said, "The (South Korean) Government will provide maximum support for successful negotiations on the settlement of the case for the sake of the protection of its own people."

Officials from the Office of Fisheries Administration and other pertinent agencies of the Korean Government will go to Hong Kong at the earliest possible date to provide indirect support, it was learned.

About 24 hours after the collision occurred, Lui Huang-shan captain of the Chinese freighter, and South Korean maritime police agreed to hold negotiations as soon as possible to discuss compensation and to determine responsibility for the collision. After exchanging notes of agreement, the Chinese freighter left the scene of the accident for Qingdao, Shandong, its original destination. After ending an unsuccessful rescue operation, three South Korean Coast Guard ships returned to their home port. All 12 missing Korean fishermen are presumed to dead, the maritime police said.

ROK, ARGENTINA AGREE ON BILATERAL TRADE EXPANSION

SK190007 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Korea and Argentina agreed yesterday to expand their bilateral economic cooperation and trade, and help each other in the international community including the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement.

The agreement came at a meeting between Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong and visiting Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs Dante Mario Caputo, who flew to Seoul Wednesday. The two foreign ministers exchanged views on the political climate in North-east Asia and South America. Yi explained the tense situation on the Korean peninsula and Korea's relations with Japan and China, which Caputo had visited before coming to Seoul. The Seoul government, Yi was quoted as saying, is seeking unification of the divided Korean peninsula through direct dialogue with Pyongyang.

The Korean foreign minister called on Argentina, which is a leading member of the Non-aligned Movement, to support Seoul's formula for peaceful unification through national reconciliation at international conferences. He also proposed to increase bilateral trade and economic cooperation. Caputo told Yi that Argentina wishes to sell beef and grain to Korea.

The two foreign ministers discussed the emigration of more Koreans to the South American country, where 7,000 Koreans now live. Yi told Caputo that Korea is interested in sending fishermen and other emigrants to Argentina.

The Argentine foreign minister paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae before meeting with Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi. President Chon presented Caputo with the Order of Diplomatic Service, Gwanghwa Medal. Caputo also met with Prime Minister No Sin-yong and visited the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology. Before leaving Korea tomorrow, Caputo will inspect industrial facilities and hold a press conference.

Seoul established diplomatic relations with Buenos Aires in 1962. Pyongyang opened diplomatic relations with the South American nation in 1973 but severed ties by withdrawing its Buenos Aires embassy in 1977. A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said north Korea is seeking to reopen diplomatic relations with Argentina.

TRADE, COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH BELGIUM

SK180528 Seoul YONHAP in English 0514 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 18 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Belgium discussed ways to expand bilateral trade and economic cooperation at a meeting between their trade ministers Thursday in Seoul, a spokesman for the Korean Trade and Industry Ministry said. The two delegations, led by Kum Chin-ho, Korea's trade minister and Jean Gol, Belgium's deputy prime minister and minister of justice and foreign trade, discussed technology transfers and joint venture projects in the small- and medium-sized industries.

Gol, who arrived here Wednesday, will meet with Sin Pyong-Hyon, Korea's deputy prime minister and economic planning minister, Yi Won-Kyong, minister of foreign affairs, and Korean business leaders. Gol will also receive an honorary doctorate degree from Kyonghui University in Seoul on Friday.

At the 11th joint meeting of the Korea-Belgium and Belgium-Korea Economic Cooperation Committee, Korean business leaders and a 16-member Belgian economic mission exchanged views on a wide range of issues, including the expansion of bilateral trade, technology transfers, joint ventures and joint advancement to Third World countries.

Korea last year exported 126 million U.S. dollars worth of commodities to Belgium and imported 145 million dollars worth of Belgian products. The Belgian deputy prime minister is scheduled to leave Korea on Saturday.

CHON RECEIVES BELGIAN GUEST; NO MEE'S CAPUTO

SK181127 Seoul YONHAP in English 0941 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 18 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan received a courtesy call from Jean Gol, Belgium's deputy prime minister and minister of justice and foreign trade, at Chongwadae, the presidential residence Thursday. Earlier in the day, Chon presented the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, the Kwanghwa Medal, to Argentina's minister of foreign affairs, Dante Caputo. No Ain-yong, Korea's prime minister, met with Caputo at the office of the premier.

DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS BRITISH ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

SK191120 Seoul YONHAP in English 0911 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 19 (YONHAP) -- Gen. John Stanier, chief of the general staff of the British Army, paid a courtesy call on South Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min at Yun's office Friday to exchange views on military matters of mutual concern. Yun appealed to Stanier for further cooperation and support on the part of Britain to ensure peace and stability on the Korean peninsula. He also thanked the British Government for sending combat forces to Korea during the 1950-53 Korean war.

Stanier arrived here Wednesday for a four-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart, Chung Ho-yong. Also at the meeting was J.N.T. Spreckley, Britain's ambassador to Korea.

CPD STATEMENT DEMANDS RELEASE OF PRISONERS

SK190039 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] demanded the release of "conscientious prisoners" and the full amnesty for "political criminals" and the restoration of their civil rights.

In a statement marking the 25th anniversary of the April 19 Student Revolution, the dissident group insisted that "the people's basic freedom" on assembly and association should be immediately rehabilitated, and election systems should be revised to ensure the people's rights to political participation.

The statement issued under the names of CPD co-chairmen Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam said, "Campus freedom should be guaranteed along with the rights to live of low-income workers, including farmers."

FAMILIES OF PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE END SIT-IN

SK190032 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] Family members of some of the so-called prisoners of conscience returned home yesterday, ending their four-day sit-in demonstration at the headquarters of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP]. During their sit-in, they demanded an immediate release of "all prisoners of conscience."

Before withdrawing from the headquarters, the demonstrators met with Yi Min-u and other party officials at Yi's office.

They sought assurances from Yi that the NKDP will not attend the opening session of the new National Assembly "unless all prisoners of conscience are released." Rep. Hong Sa-tok, spokesman for the party, said in reply that "We cannot accept your demand. At this stage, our party's aim is to win the release of as many political prisoners as possible."

In reaction to Hong's refusal of the demand, one of the family members urged the NKDP to end its negotiations with the ruling Democratic Justice Party on the prisoners issue. He described the talks as "deceptive." Rep. Hong expressed his displeasure with the use of the word, "deceptive."

KOREA UNIVERSITY MARATHON MARKS 19 APRIL UPRISING

SK190037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] About 5,000 Korea University students participated in a marathon yesterday to mark the 25th anniversary of mass street demonstrations spearheaded by the university against the election rigging of the then Syngman Rhee government. The demonstrations led to a student uprising the next day which subsequently led to the downfall of the Rhee government.

The marathon was held following a ceremony commemorating the anniversary held on the school campus at 10 a.m. Attendants included Yi Chun-pom, university president, and Chang Tok-chin, president of the school's alumni association. Students ran between the campus and Suyuri, where stands a memorial tower honoring the students' movement 25 years ago.

Students Stage Protest

OW191251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 19 KYODO -- Thousands of students, shouting antigovernment slogans, clashed with riot police here Friday, the 25th anniversary of the 1960 students rising which forced the nation's first president, Syngman Rhee, to resign. Opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam were among visitors to a memorial cemetery in northern Seoul to pay homage to some 200 students killed in the 1960 rising. After a government-sponsored ceremony held at the cemetery, about 4,500 persons, mostly students, gathered there. The students, demanding resignation of President Chon Tu-hwan, hurled stones at tear-gas firing riot police who tried to stop the demonstrators from spilling onto the streets. No arrests or injuries were immediately reported. At the campus of Yonsei University, some 1,500 students held a rally and threw gasoline-soaked torches at riot policemen on guard. Similar antigovernment demonstrations were reported at Konguk University and Ewha Womens University.

GOVERNMENT PLANS 'EARLY WARNING SYSTEM' ON EXPORTS

SK181215 Seoul YONHAP in English 1130 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 18 (YONHAP) -- Stunned by repeated anti-dumping charges by the United States, the South Korean Government has decided to introduce an early warning system beginning in September, to cope with U.S. import restrictions and to prevent excessive competition among Korean exporters. According to a policy program worked out by the Trade and Industry Ministry Thursday, the ministry will issue warnings to exporters after conducting a comprehensive and systematic analysis of about 100 major export items. The program will analyze export volumes, prices and the conditions of local markets and industries.

After examining difference in the domestic and export prices of both Korean-made and U.S.-made products, the ministry will issue three-stage warning to Korean companies that export products in danger of being subject to U.S. import restrictions. Those items subject to the early warning system include products which have faced or now face import restrictions or anti-dumping charges in the United States or other countries. In addition, those items whose exports to the United States totaled more than 10 million U.S. dollars worth in 1984 and those items whose exports fell under the 10 million-dollar mark but whose U.S. market share represented more than 30 percent, will be put under the early warning system.

The ministry plans to organize a special task force comprising officials from the Korea Institute of Economic Technology and the Korea Traders Association. The task force will finalize the warning system model, will select the items to fall under the system, and will compile statistics for each item, before May. Data compiled by the special task force will be analyzed through computerization by August, the ministry said.

In 1984, 44.5 percent of South Korea's exports to the United States were subject to import restrictions. Six anti-dumping charges filed by U.S. companies against Korean firms are now pending.

LATE REPORT: NO SIH-YONG CALLS FOR DIRECT N-S TALKS

SK191241 Seoul YONHAP in English 1233 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 19 (YONHAP) -- No Sin-yong, South Korea's prime minister, said Friday that the Korean question should be settled through direct talks between Seoul and Pyongyang. If the inter-Korean dialogue, scheduled for May, makes good progress, a four-way meeting involving the United States and China, along with South and North Korea, could be held, No said.

No's remarks came at a meeting with 12 senior U.S. journalists in his office Friday afternoon. The U.S. journalists came here to cover South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's trip to the United States, scheduled for April 24-29.

The Korean prime minister said that the summit talks between Chon and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will concentrate on the strengthening of diplomatic and security cooperation between the two countries. He made it clear that there are no pending issues between Seoul and Washington. The upcoming trip will be Chon's second to the United States. He visited Washington in February 1981 and Reagan paid a return visit to Seoul in November 1983.

The illegal shipment of 87 U.S.-made helicopters to North Korea, reported earlier in the year, should not be repeated, No said. He said that the United States should also prevent the diversion of ultra-high technology products to North Korea in the future. North Korea obtained the 87 helicopters, manufactured by Hughes Helicopters Inc., a unit of Macdonell Douglas Corp. of St. Louis, in 1983 and 1984.

South Korea's current economic difficulties resulted from rising protectionism in advanced countries, No said. He said he hopes that the United States will take measures favorable to South Korea in trade, considering South Korea's heavy defense burdens and its lack of natural resources.

MONTSAME COMMENTATOR ON PRC MILITARY CONTACTS

OW160507 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1744 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 15 (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes that the process of the establishment of close military contacts between China and Japan is being increasingly accelerated. As Japan press notes the expansion of the contacts has become especially conspicuous following Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping's trip to Tokyo in July 1984. He conducted talks then with the top military officials of Japan, in the course of which agreements were reached in the expansion of collaboration between the two countries in the military domain.

If the visits by high level military leaders of China and Japan draw universal attention, and it is rather difficult to talk them, the contacts at a lower level take place more often and are almost unknown to the broader public. According to the English paper THE GUARDIAN, such contacts are being carried out on a regular basis. Representatives of military departments of the two countries exchange intelligence information and attend military exercises taking place in China and Japan. During the regular secret meeting, general strategy is reportedly discussed vis-a-vis neighbouring countries. Incidentally, as KYODO news agency in reference to well informed sources reports, "Military Situation in Asia" and so-called "Soviet Military Build-up in the [word indistinct] will be discussed at the forthcoming meetings between Japan's National Defense Agency Vice-Director Natsume and China's Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and other military officials.

In this connection it should be noted that "discussions" of a similar sort have become a frequent practice in the course of Sino-U.S. military leaders' meetings. This takes place against the background of the repeated assurances by Chinese leadership and official propaganda that China would not enter into alliance with any state or group of states to the detriment of third countries, and that it would follow the policy of non-alignment or that its foreign policy is completely independent, and so on. To say it frankly, all these assurances are, however, at variance with the military contacts between China and imperialist states that have committed themselves to various blocs and alliances, say, NATO or military alliance of Washington and Tokyo, spearheaded against the socialist countries.

35TH ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH GDR PRAISED

OW160447 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1715 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 15 (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: 35 years have passed since the diplomatic relations were established between the Mongolian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic. For this period fraternal (?relations) between the two countries based on firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have strengthened and acquired an all-out nature covering all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life.

The first treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1957 between the MPR and the GDR opened up new prospects for the development and deepening of fraternal friendship, mutually beneficial and equitable cooperation between the two countries.

Relations between Mongolia and the GDR made a worthy contribution to the successful realization of the comprehensive programme of socialist economic integration. The GDR has rendered and renders great assistance in solving major socio-economic tasks arising in the process of building a new society in the Mongolian land.

The state printing house, meat-packing and carpet factories in Ulaanbaatar and Bornuur state (?farm) built and modernized with GDR assistance play an important role in boosting national industry, in increasing export resources and improving material wellbeing of the Mongolian people.

Trade cooperation between the MPR and the GDR has increased by more than 30 percent in the current five years (1981-1985) as against the same period of the previous five years, the commentary says.

Dugersuren Greets Fischer

OW150517 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 15 (MONTSAME) -- MPR Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren and GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer exchanged greetings on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The ministers, emphasized with satisfaction the steady development and deepening of friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the GDR over the past years, (?expressed) confidence that they would develop and expand in the spirit of the 1977 treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and for consolidating further the unity and cohesion, the might of the socialist community, in the interests of the triumph of peace, democracy and social progress.

SUREN-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CEMA SESSION

OW160209 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1339 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Apr (MONTSAME) -- A delegation headed by C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, returned home from Moscow today. The delegation took part in the second session of the CEMA commission for cooperation concerning machine building.

A delegation headed by B. Lubsantseren, member of the WFTU Bureau and chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, left Ulaanbaatar today for Budapest. It will take part in the work of the 33d session of the WFTU Bureau.

ROMANIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO SODNOM

OW160213 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1341 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Apr (MONTSAME) -- D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received N. Hurbean, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the MPR, in connection with the presentation of his credentials.

CHEA SIM, HENG SAMRIN ADDRESS 17 APRIL MEETING

BK171215 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT.17 Apr 85

[Text] The KUFNCD National Council organized a solemn meeting at the Bassac riverfront theater at 0800 on 17 April to mark the 10th anniversary of the Cambodian people's victory over U.S. imperialism and its lackeys -- 17 April 1975-17 April 1985 -- which was attended en masse by cadres, personnel, and workers at various ministries, offices, and units, as well as representatives of mass organizations, the Army, the Buddhist clergy, intellectual groups, and minority nationals.

Present at the presidium of the meeting were, among others, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Say Phuthang, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning. Several comrade members of the party Central Committee, alternate members of the party Central Committee, and leaders of various state institutions were also present as were ambassadors, counselors, charges d'affaires, and representatives of friendly embassies in Phnom Penh, several foreign guests, and domestic and foreign journalists.

Following the playing of the national anthem and a minute of silence in tribute to the fallen cadres, partymembers, combatants, and people who sacrificed their lives for the fatherland and the Cambodian revolution, Comrade Chea Sim took the floor to open the meeting by explaining in detail the historic victory of the Cambodian people in their heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the lackey administration which led to their shameful defeat and the Cambodian revolution's complete victory on 17 April 1975. After exposing the betrayal to the party, revolution, and people of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- out-and-out lackeys of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists -- he dealt with the victory our people won, thanks to the opportune and effective assistance of the heroic Vietnam Volunteer Army against the traitorous gang on historic 7 January, leading to the establishment of an independent, peaceful, free, and socialist-bound PRK. He stressed that at present despite the perfidious maneuvers of the enemy of all stripes, no force in the world can reverse the situation in Cambodia.

Afterwards, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin made a speech underlining that the victory of 17 April 1975 over the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the lackey administration is a glorious victory won thanks to a persistent struggle full of great sacrifices by the Cambodian people and to the militant solidarity among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. He then praised the brilliant successes of the Cambodian people and the KPRAF with the support of the Vietnam Volunteer Army in the attack on and overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang on 7 January 1979.

On this solemn occasion, the comrade also urged all cadres, party members, Armed Forces, and the people in general to heighten their vigilance and enhance internal solidarity and unity and broad international proletarian solidarity, to develop the victories of the past years, particularly the victories of the Armed Forces and people during the 1984-85 dry season, and to implement the four immediate tasks: to defend a strong local administration; accelerate sweeping actions against the enemy; accelerate good production movement; and build strong, firm, and powerful intrinsic revolutionary forces.

VODK COMMENTARY MARKS NEW YEAR, 10TH ANNIVERSARY

BK180351 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "We Celebrate Our Democratic Kampuchea's 10th Anniversary With a Lofty Determination To Unite the Entire Nation To Fight Against the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Race Exterminators Until the Final Victory Has Been Achieved"]

[Text] Today, 17 April 1985, is the 10th founding anniversary of our Democratic Kampuchea and is the 3d day our Cambodian people and nation have celebrated the national traditional New Year of the Ox, Buddhist Era 2528. As in previous years, we celebrate our Democratic Kampuchea's anniversary and our traditional New Year in an atmosphere of great national unity and in a situation in which our struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators is progressing and the light of our final victory is growing brighter before us.

During the past 2 days -- 15-16 April -- our Cambodian people throughout the country and cadres and combatants of our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas on every battlefield, along with our comrades-in-arms in every min'stry and service, have carefully listened to, studied, and discussed the statement of Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, broadcast by our station. We were very proud of the victories scored against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, and race exterminators during the past year by our Cambodian people and Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas. On the basis of the results of our struggle, as mentioned in Khieu Samphan's statement, we see clearly that our struggle is an arduous, winding, and complex one, but one that is successful in every field.

Over the past year, particularly this dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent a large number of soldiers to attack us along the border to improve their position. Their military aim was to attempt to wipe out our forces; politically, the Vietnamese tried to prevent us from enabling the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea to receive credentials from friendly countries. However, the Vietnamese failed in these two objectives. Instead, they were dealt heavy blows by our troops, who killed or wounded over 10,000 Vietnamese soldiers from crack and elite units. Therefore, during these attacks along the border, the Vietnamese suffered heavy losses and gained little. In other words, all they got was land, not our forces. Militarily speaking, that was a defeat. As for us, during the past year, we implemented well the 5-point attack method and fought more actively and better than the previous years against the Vietnamese enemy. We fought more vigorously against the Vietnamese on the second battlefield, the one along the border, and on the third battlefield. We especially attacked the Vietnamese enemy more actively and more vigorously on the first battlefield, the one around Tonle Sap Lake, an important battlefield with strategic significance. On this battlefield, we fought in five ways. We ambushed and cut Vietnamese railroad tracks daily and intensified attacks against provincial and district seats and townships in the four provinces we used to attack: Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom. Now we are attacking the Kompong Chhnang provincial seat and many district seats and townships in this province. More important still, we have expanded this first battlefield right to the capital city, Phnom Penh. Our forces on the banks of the Tonle Sap and the Mekong Rivers have linked up and are actively attacking the Vietnamese in the Districts of Kompong Tralach [Kompong Chhnang Province] and Ponhea Loe and Muk Kampul [Kandal Province].

So, during the past year, we have made progress. We are still sticking to guerrilla warfare, but we are carrying out better attacks both in terms of the quality of the 5-point attack and the expansion of battlefields, particularly the expansion of the first battlefield to the capital city, Phnom Penh. Furthermore, all of us are very satisfied with the good unity of our CGDK.

The stand to unite and struggle until the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are out of Cambodia has been strengthened. The Vietnamese maneuvers to split and break our CGDK have successively been defeated. In the international arena, the world is increasingly supporting and assisting our struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. The world has intensified its condemnation and has more firmly demanded that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia.

The good results of the past year were certainly due to resolute and arduous struggle based on the resolute patriotic will and the heroism of our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, other nationalist forces on battlefields throughout the country, and our CGDK with active and vigorous support and assistance from friendly countries near and far throughout the world.

Therefore, on the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of our Democratic Kampuchea, all of us would like to express profound thanks to friends near and far throughout the world, particularly the ASEAN countries, which have been supporting and assisting the struggle of our Cambodian people and the CGDK and which have been firmly demanding that the Hanoi Vietnamese withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia. This stand is not only just but also a concrete force contributing to the struggle of our people, who are fighting directly on the battlefield to force Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia. The only aim of our struggle is to get Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions adopted for the past 6 consecutive years. We have no other request than to live peacefully with our territorial integrity as an independent, neutral, peaceful, and nonaligned country. However, if the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors still stubbornly persist in refusing to withdraw their forces from Cambodia, the Cambodian people and the CGDK will be forced to continue the struggle against the Vietnamese until they achieve their sacred aspiration, which is to liberate Cambodia and the Cambodian people completely and entirely.

On the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of our Democratic Kampuchea and on the occasion of our traditional New Year, the entire Cambodian nation and people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, all other nationalist resistance forces on battlefields throughout the country, and our CGDK are determined to continue to unite as one to struggle more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are withdrawn from our beloved fatherland so that our Cambodian people recover peace; Cambodia recovers sovereignty as an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country; and that peace and security in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region can be truly ensured.

We firmly believe that on the basis of our victories during the past more than 6 years and our resolute determination, coupled with the world's support and assistance, we will certainly win the final victory over the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators.

Long live the 10th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea!

Long live the great heroic Cambodian people!

Long live the heroic Democratic Kampuchean National Army and all Cambodian nationalist resistance forces!

Long live the CGDK!

The Cambodian people's just struggle will certainly prevail!

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors will certainly be defeated and chased out of Cambodia!

EDITORIAL URGES GREATER LPA VICTORIES IN NEW YEAR

BK161649 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Editorial: "Let Our Army Score New, Ever Greater Victories in the New Year of Buddhist Era 2528"]

[Text] The traditional Lao new year -- the Year of the Ox of Buddhist Era [B.E.] 2528 -- is here once again at the time when our entire party, Army, and people are striving to score achievements and to translate into reality the seventh resolution of the third session of the party Central Committee and when our Army and people throughout the country are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the LPRP, thus creating a new enthusiastic and festive atmosphere in our country.

The past year -- the Year of the Rat -- has just finished. It marked a firm and important step for it was the last year of the First 5-Year State Plan for socialist transformation and construction in our country. It became a firm basis for us to advance forward to score even greater victories in the Year of the Ox.

In the past year -- the Year of the Rat, 1984 or B.E. 2527 -- our Armed Forces, together with the people of all tribes, have overcome numerous difficulties to carry out the tasks of defending the country and building socialism in our country. The difficulties have been caused by the scheme of multi-faceted sabotage and subversion employed by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles and manipulated by Beijing and the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, our Armed Forces have also shouldered heavier responsibilities in turning to the grass-roots level to build all-round strong units and pure, stable, and strong party units and in endeavoring to work hard to help the people in carrying out their livelihood and improving their living conditions, both in the material and mental spheres.

All this is one of many factors that have enabled us to achieve victories in 1984 or B.E. 2527. It once again reaffirmed the wise, talented, and brilliant leadership of our party. It reaffirmed the unification, solidarity, and faith of our Army and people throughout the country toward the party leadership. We are entering the Year of the Ox with a sense of great joy over the sound achievements and victories we scored in the Year of the Rat. We are entering the new year, the Year of the Ox with new factors in many respects to bring more and greater achievements to the socialist construction in our country.

Even though in the past year we managed to score numerous outstanding achievements and to fulfill numerous plans outlined by the party and state, it appears that the road ahead of us is even more complicated, difficult, uncompromising, and twisting. We must sacrifice not only our wisdom and efforts to build our country into a strong and rich entity, but also our lives and blood to defend our beloved and esteemed country. This is because the enemies of our country and revolution have not yet been completely wiped out. In the past year, although their scheme of multi-faceted sabotage and subversion against our country has been smashed by our people, the enemies have not yet abandoned their sinister and dark intentions. At present, they have intensified their armed provocations and aggression to create tension along the Lao-Thai border and throughout Indochina. The most prominent armed provocation committed by Thailand against Laos is its aggression against the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. They have constantly fired artillery shells against and sent spies and assorted aircraft to fly spy missions over the three villages.

Simultaneously carrying out activities of multifaceted sabotage and subversion against the LPDR in an arrogant manner, the ultrarightist reactionaries in Thai ruling circles have also instructed their Armed Forces to carry out movements to provide protection to the Pol Pot remnants and their colleagues and to fight against the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Vietnamese volunteer forces who are currently carrying out their esteemed internationalist duty by launching suppression drives against the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Cambodian groups who are carrying out counterrevolutionary acts in the PRK and along the Cambodian-Thai border, thereby causing the tension along the Cambodian-Thai border to rise dangerously.

In the meantime, the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists have also instructed their Armed Forces stationed along the Vietnamese-Chinese border to fire artillery barrages and to carry out armed provocations on land against the Vietnamese border defense forces in the six northern provinces of Vietnam.

In short, in the past year our Army and people scored numerous great, sound victories and overcame numerous trials, thus clearly indicating the posture of the revolutionary forces in Indochina and that of the counterrevolutionary forces in this region.

All acts in opposing the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries have always been painfully smashed. Whenever the enemies try to commit aggression against Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, they are painfully punished. As a result, their counter-revolutionary movements have not only been obstructed but limited with every passing day.

Nevertheless, even though we are in a triumphant position whereby the international conditions are very favorable to the socialist transformation and construction in our country, we cannot afford to be careless. The counterrevolutionary elements in Laos and the reactionary forces have not yet relinquished their scheme to aggress against and swallow up our country as well as Cambodia and Vietnam. They have not yet learned any lessons from the punishment we have given them in the past.

Manipulated by the Beijing reactionary clique, the U.S. imperialists, and the reactionary forces in Southeast Asia, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have instructed their Armed Forces to constantly continue armed provocations against the LPDR, thereby making the situation along the Lao-Thai border as tense as it is at present.

Simultaneously shouldering heavy duties in defending and building the country in the new year, our Armed Forces must, therefore, pay special attention to heightening vigilance and stand ready to fight to smash all schemes and acts of multifaceted sabotage and subversion carried out by the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, and the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, thus turning the new year into a year of great victories in which the enemies will be defeated and all notorious and sinister maneuvers aimed at swallowing up our country will be thwarted.

On the occasion of the end of the old year and the beginning of the new year -- the Year of the Ox, B.E. 2528 -- let all officers and men remain gallant and energetic to fulfill all tasks and to defeat all enemies, thereby scoring yet greater and more glorious victories in the new year to welcome the 10th anniversary of the 2 December national day; be resolved to endeavor to carry out the tasks of defending and country and building socialism in our country step by step; and make the new year -- the Year of the Ox, B.E. 2528 -- a year of all-round victories.

PARTY SCHOOL GROUP RETURNS FROM USSR CONFERENCE

BK171150 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Vientiane, April 17 (KPL) -- A delegation of the higher party and state school led by Chanmi Douangboutdi member of the LPRP CC, director of the school, returned here yesterday after attending a scientific conference organized in Moscow on April 9-10 by the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU CC.

The conference dealt with the questions of the struggle and triumph of the Soviet people during the great patriotic war. It was attended by representatives of the socialist countries and veterans of the Second World War.

Meeting the delegation at Wattai Airport were Somlat Chanthamat, member of the LPRP CC, head of the propaganda and training board of the LPRP CC, and other senior officials. D. Khalioulline, political adviser of the Soviet Embassy in Laos, was also present.

SRV INDUSTRY VICE MINISTER MEETS ON COOPERATION

OW161549 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 16 -- Minutes of a meeting on the cooperation for 1985 and the coming years between the Vietnamese Ministry of Light Industry and the Lao Ministry of Industry, Handicraft and Forestry were signed in Vientiane on April 14. Signatories were Soulivong Daravong, Lao vice-minister of the industry, handicraft and forestry, and Tran Quang Sung, Vietnamese vice minister of light industry and head of a Vietnamese delegation which made a nine-day visit to Laos ending April 15.

Under these minutes, the two ministries will promote their cooperation in textile, glass ware, consumer goods production, as well as their scientific and technical cooperation.

Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of industry, received the Vietnamese guests.

CPV MASS MOBILIZATION DELEGATION WELCOMED

BK161210 Vientiane KPL in English 0931 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Vientiane, April 16 (KPL) -- Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the CPV CC and chairman of its mass mobilization committee, and his delegation arrived here on April 13 on a friendship visit. Welcoming the delegation at the airport here were Ounheuan Phounsavat, vice-president of the mass mobilization and front committee of the party CC, and Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos.

INDONESIA'S MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON U.S. AID TO DK

BK180107 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said yesterday that he welcomes U.S. military aid to the Khmer nationalists as long as it does not deflect from ASEAN's principal aim of a political solution to the Kampuchean conflict. He also said that his statements on U.S. military aid did not contrast with his ASEAN counterparts.

Dr Mokhtar clarified his stand soon after arriving from Singapore for a one-night stop-over in Bangkok en route to New Delhi for a Non-Aligned Movement meeting on Namibia.

He said that press reports from Jakarta last week were "not quite accurate," adding that his views did not conflict with the ASEAN stand on the issue. A number of news agencies reported that Dr Mokhtar opposed the idea of the U.S. military aid to the nationalists, while other ASEAN foreign ministers or their spokesmen welcomed the possibility.

Dr Mokhtar said that such "military aid was not unwelcome" provided that it was for the limited purpose of aiding the nationalist resistance forces. Such aid would be also welcomed if "it would not mean an escalation which would deviate from the main policy of ASEAN to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean question," Dr Mokhtar said.

"The thrust of my statement is that we (ASEAN) should not be deflected from our main purpose of seeking a political solution to the Kampuchean problem," he said.

Asked if giving the \$5 million in aid proposed by the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee would deflect from ASEAN's main aim, Dr Mokhtar said: "The problem is, however, that once that kind of assistance is given by a country as a matter of policy is it then possible to limit it?"

This was one reason why the U.S. Administration was hesitating, he said.

"As I see it, for the big powers not directly involved in Kampuchea, the present situation is tolerable," he said.

For China it means continuing to deny the Vietnamese occupation at a relatively low cost, while for the Soviet Union it means carrying out its policy in the region, also at relatively low cost, Dr Mokhtar said. For the United States, also, there was nothing wrong in having ASEAN take the lead on the Kampuchean question, he added.

Dr Mokhtar added that it was still not clear for what the \$5 million was intended.

Stressing that he did not think he had contradicted his ASEAN colleagues, Dr Mokhtar said: "I was perhaps more frank in that I mentioned all the aspects whereas my colleagues only emphasized the military aid to the nationalists resistance forces per se."

"There is no difference within ASEAN," he added.

Commenting on Hanoi's statement that it would be withdrawing from Kampuchea by 1987, Dr Mokhtar said: "There's only a difference on how they leave. But leave they will. That's the irony of the thing." Dr Mokhtar said that he did not believe that if Hanoi withdrew its troops by 1987 Kampuchea would be heavily populated with Vietnamese.

"I do believe in the strong nationalism of the Kampuchians," he said.

"If they now appear to be pro-Vietnamese I think that they will be strong enough one day when the Vietnamese leave that they will become Kampuchians again," he added. You cannot put down the love of your country and you cannot control the spirit of the people, Dr Mokhtar said.

Dr Mokhtar said, however, that his comments on the spirit of the Kampuchians did not mean that he believed that the Vietnamese would leave the war-torn country by 1987.

CONFERENCE ON INSURGENCY REVIEWS CPT STRENGTH

BK180253 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] Army Deputy Chief of Staff Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday ruled out the possibility of a resurgence of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] as the Government is continuing its campaign to eradicate social injustice, corruption and other types of power abuses which might cause the movement to come back to life. Besides this, he said the military will emphasize the improvement of the livelihood of the rural people to prevent the Communists from taking advantage of the conditions in the countryside.

Gen Chawalit, the architect of the successful anti-communist campaign embodied in Order 66/23, said the armed strength of the CPT has been reduced to about 500 men, most of whom were operating more like criminals rather than revolutionaries. Half of the CPT men were in the South and the rest scattered in other regions.

Speaking to the press after a conference on the anti-insurgency drive at the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, Gen Chawalit said the Government will press ahead with its campaign to eradicate social injustice and other forms of dark influence in the countryside to prevent dissatisfaction which could breed Communism.

The conference was presided over by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and attended by the military top brass including Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and civil officials in charge of security affairs.

Gen Chawalit added that the Prime Minister is concerned about the CPT's potential in causing trouble in the country and urged the authorities to be persistent in their drive against the Communists. Gen Chawalit said that communist insurgents continued to defect from the movement but remarked that the subject was no longer of public interest these days.

SITTHI MEETS WITH IRAQI DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

BK160756 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila received Iraqi Deputy Foreign Minister (Kittani) on 15 April. The visitor explained the current Iraq-Iran war and discussed the issue with Thailand in the light of the latter's position as member of the UN Security Council. The Iraqi deputy foreign minister reaffirmed that his country is seeking peace, but Iran's demands are unacceptable. He believes the Iraq-Iran war issue will eventually be discussed in the UN Security Council.

NHAN DAN CRITICIZES PRC ACTIVITY IN CAMBODIA

OW190737 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 19 Apr 85

["A New Exercise in Unreason by Beijing" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 19 -- "Once again, Beijing has exposed itself as both the master and accomplice of the genocidal criminals, in Kampuchea," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today. The paper quotes Hu Yaobang's statement while visiting Australia that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique must have a "worthy role" in any future government in Kampuchea, and says:

"So, of all the world community only the rulers in Beijing are desperately trying to bring the overthrown genocidal regime back to life. In fact, Beijing remains the only government to embrace that genocidal corpse, and to breathe life into it to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean nation, oppose the three Indochinese peoples."

The paper goes on:

"The statement made by the Chinese leader is a blatant challenge to conscience and reason. It also points to the fact that the Chinese ruling circles are swimming against the tide, bringing discredit to the Chinese people themselves and defying the wish of the whole peace-loving mankind. It also shows that they only want confrontation and obstinately sticking to the policy of hostility toward the three Indochinese peoples, whose only wish is to live in peace and friendship with all neighbouring countries."

"However", the paper stresses, "the situation is evolving not in the direction as Beijing wishes it to. Broad public opinion in the world and in the region are more and more in favour of dialogue and of the discarding of the genocidal clique in Kampuchea."

"The most decisive factor to expedite this process is the rapid and irresistible growth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea."

"Following an outmoded and unworkable policy by continuing to embrace the genocidal corpse, Beijing would reap nothing except heavier failures," the paper says in conclusion.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON COLLAPSE OF KHMER REBELS

OW170 01 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 16 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN carries an article entitled: "Irretrievable Collapse of the Khmer Reactionaries of Various Types," reflecting the growing strength of the Cambodian Army.

The article says: At a time when the Khmer reactionaries of various types thought they were stronger than ever before, capable of reversing the situation, they experienced stormy attacks. The 1984-85 dry-season offensive of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, carried out according to plan, smashed the foundations of strength of the reactionaries.

Scores of bases of the Khmer reactionaries were attacked and seized. Commanders and troops were scattered like bees forced out of a destroyed beehive; they were being driven against the wall. That was the remark by THE NEW YORK TIMES on 24 February.

The article continues: As their defeats during the dry season are evident, obviously it is difficult for those propaganda ploys to restore the strength of the disbanded remnant troops, and certainly they have no persuasive effect on people with military knowledge and who are abreast of the actual situation.

However, one thing is very certain, that is, the reactionary forces within the Beijing ruling circles and the other reactionary forces in the world have not resigned themselves to giving up their scheme against Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. Failing in an attempt, they are scheming another.

The leaders of the Khmer reactionaries of various types are scrambling to entreat their masters to come to their rescue. Beijing has hastily consulted Thailand and dispatched Chinese advisers to bolster the Khmer Rouge remnant troops and reorganize supply lines so as to funnel provisions, weapons, and ammunition to the Thai-Cambodian border areas. Thailand has set aside more land for the Cambodian reactionaries to reorganize their bases from which they can seek ways to penetrate Cambodia's interior.

Carrying out the Asia-Pacific strategy, the U.S. Congress is pressing for \$5 million in yearly aid to the Son Sann-Sihanouk clique, and is contemplating supplies of weapons and ammunition to the clique, scheming to interfere more deeply in Cambodia's situation.

SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUAN SANDINISTS REAFFIRMED

OW191319 Hanoi VNA in English 0818 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 18 -- A spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today released a statement vehemently condemned the Reagan administration's hostile moves against Nicaragua and reiterating Vietnam's full support to the Nicaraguan people's just struggle for national independence and sovereignty.

After condemning Washington for having unilaterally suspended the dialogue, withdrawn from Nicaragua's lawsuit at the Hague Tribunal, and urged the U.S. Congress to approve the proposed 14 million dollar aid to the Nicaraguan reactionary forces, the statement points out that President Reagan's brazen support for the overthrow of the present Sandinist government in Nicaragua and his so-termed "peace-plan", which has been considered an "ultimatum" by the world public, are another proof of the U.S. policy of interference and aggression against the peace and freedom-loving people of Nicaragua and constitute new threats to peace and security in the Central America and the Caribbean.

The statement voices Vietnam's resolute support for the just and certainly victorious cause of the fraternal Nicaraguan people.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE HAILS PRC ANNOUNCEMENT ON FORCES REDUCTION

HK190732 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister, David Lange, has welcomed the announcement by the Chinese that they are to reduce their conventional force by 1 million men and [words indistinct]. The general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, made the announcement today. He said the Chinese nuclear capability is very small and, given the improved stability and economic growth in China, his country is this year beginning to move toward reducing its conventional forces. Mr Lange said it's significant the announcement was made first here in Wellington.

[Begin Lange recording] Our call has been for nuclear disarmament and also a reduction in the huge resources which are spent on arms, nuclear or conventional, and the dramatic announcement by the Chinese general secretary is -- it's good that he's made that announcement in New Zealand. It is also staggering, when it comes out.
[end recording]

LANGE HITS RUGBY TEAM'S SOUTH AFRICA DECISION

HK180723 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0610 GMT 18 Apr 85

[From the "Checkpoint" program]

[Excerpts] Good evening. I'm Terence Taylor. In tonight's "Checkpoint," the row rumbles on over the Rugby Union's decision to send an all black [New Zealand rugby] team to South Africa. Having shunned the opportunity to comment yesterday on the Rugby Union's decision to accept the invitation, the prime minister today took full advantage of the opportunity afforded by his regular post-cabinet news conference at Parliament to give vent to his feelings. Denis Wright reports:

[Begin recording] [Wright] The prime minister missed no chance to vilify the Rugby Union for its decision to go ahead with the tour. He was also tackled on questions of the maintenance of law and order in this country in the period leading up to the team's departure, and on whether there's likely to be retaliation against New Zealand because of the tour. Early on in the news conference, he made clear his total distaste for the Rugby Union Council and its chairman, Ces Blazey.

[Lange] I know a man who gave his word and broke it. I know a rugby union that has brought shame on this country by that decision. I know a government which is standing up for the principle that the previous government failed to honor.

[Wright] Mr Lange clearly feels that New Zealand faces a trying time in the coming weeks, as protestors take to the streets. HART [Halt All Racist Tours] is organizing a march on May 3 to demonstrate opposition to the tour, and while Mr Lange did not rule out his own participation in that march, he pointed out that he has plenty of other opportunities to make his personal views known. Will the government adopt a strong stand on law and order?

[Lange] This government will be consistent in its stance against violence, and that means that this government must have an understanding as to the manner in which people can peacefully protest.

It seems to me that if we have a commitment to peaceful protest, we must also make sure that people can do that without being convicted, without being arrested, without being shoved along, as long as they are not causing injury or harm to others. So we must have as a nation the duty to make sure that people can express themselves peacefully, and having done that, we have a duty as a government to make sure that people are stopped from behaving unlawfully.

[Wright] Mr Lange is convinced he has not come out of his drawn-out and very public tussle with the Rugby Union looking outsmarted or naive.

[Lange] I had two choices. Either I could use coercion, or I could use persuasion. We deliberately set out not to create a legislative structure in New Zealand which was itself repressive. There is no reason why these people [words indistinct] measures affecting travel which are in breach of the international covenant on civil and political rights. Having rejected that option, I then had to explain to our Commonwealth partners where the New Zealand Government stood, and I had to articulate that constantly and clearly and persuasively, and I did that. I hoped that the Rugby Union would honor what I believe is its duty to this country. That it has not done so is not an indictment of me, because after all I had no power to compel their compliance, but I tell you this, that the world knows my view of them, and in time I will feel a sense of vindication. I think that we've done the right thing, and I feel a sense of vindication for our stand and a sense of outrage that we should now be as a nation part of the armory of apartheid, because they are using us to resist change there.

[Wright] The Rugby Union's decision came of course just as Mr Lange was returning home from his tour of African Commonwealth countries. During that tour he got assurances from those countries' leaders that there would be no repercussions for New Zealand if the tour went ahead, but that was apparently in the belief that the tour would not go ahead. So how much weight should be put on those assurances now?

[Lange] [Words indistinct] I think that there will be some who will now still decide to have a crack at New Zealand. It would surprise me if they did not. You have to acknowledge that there was a very strong measure of goodwill expressed by those countries, and I do not feel that there will be a great backlash against New Zealand, it will be a substantial backlash against Rugby. [end recording]

Shortly after Mr Lange's news conference, Ces Blazey was called on to reply to the attacks on him. He dismissed the allegations.

The official line from the South African Government is that the tour decision might be a bitter pill for political leaders throughout the world to swallow, but it was a victory for those who believe sports and politics should be kept separate. And Mr Botha was clear in his views when told that apartheid opponents in South Africa had promised demonstrations, demonstrations which advocates like Bishop Tutu feel will probably lead to loss of life because of the South African Government's way of handling things.

SRV DEFENSE MINISTRY DELEGATION ISSUES STATEMENT

BK181359 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Apr p 1

[By Yang Razali Kassim in Jakarta]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Wed. -- Vietnamese Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung today failed to give a scheduled press conference to round up his five-day visit to Indonesia.

Instead, a carefully-worded statement by the Vietnamese delegation was released that was full of praise for Vietnamese-Indonesian ties but devoid of specific comment on Cambodia.

The Vietnamese statement today said mutual understanding and friendship between leaders of Hanoi and Jakarta are "being ever more strengthened."

"The official visit by the military delegation... this time further fosters the results mentioned above between our peoples and armed forces and opens fine long-term prospects for the advancement of the multi-faceted relations."

The five-day visit by Gen Van Tien Dung, who is also Vietnam's armed forces Commander-in-Chief, was to return a trip to Hanoi made by his Indonesian counterpart, General Benni Murdani, early last year.

During his stay here, Gen Van Tien Dung met President Suharto and Dr Mokhtar. He also toured military installations.

Gen Murdani, who later talked to reporters after the visitors departed, was equally evasive but careful with his words.

He disclosed that Vietnam would be posting a military attache to Jakarta later this year. Indonesia already has a military attache in Hanoi.

Gen Murdani declined to disclose what he had discussed with Gen Van Tien Dung. Cambodia, he said, was only "mentioned in passing" in talks today between President Suharto and Gen Van Tien Dung.

But in reply to a question, Gen Murdani said he had no reason to doubt the Vietnamese Foreign Minister's statement last week that Vietnam would pull out its troops from Cambodia by 1995.

"Having seen them, having spoken to them, there's no reason for him (Mr Nguyen Co Thach) not to tell the truth."

Gen Murdani added that Gen Dung had given him the impression that the Vietnamese are confident of maintaining their current campaigns along the Thai border.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON 5-DAY VISIT

HK181110 Hong Kong AFP in English 1042 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Manila, April 18 (AFP) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today pledged that Beijing would keep its hands off the Philippine communist insurgency, which was inspired by the revolutionary ardour of Mao Zedong. Mr Wu made the assurance on arrival for a five-day official visit to this country, which is facing a growing rebellion by the New People's Army (NPA), military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

"In terms of our relationships with other countries, the Chinese Government has always adhered to the five principles of coexistence, which include mutual respect and non-interference in each other's affairs," Mr Wu said in reply to a question.

The Chinese official spoke through an interpreter in an impromptu news conference at Manila Airport, where his official party was met by acting Philippine Foreign Minister Pacifico Castro and Chinese Embassy officials.

Some Manila officials had accused Beijing of arming and aiding the NPA, which was formed in 1969 before the two countries established diplomatic relations. But the charges had never been proven and the two countries inked formal ties in 1975.

Mr Wu arrived here on a commercial flight from Beijing which had a stopover in Bangkok. He is to go on to attend the 30th anniversary celebrations of the Bandung conference of developing nations in Indonesia next Wednesday-Thursday. Mr Wu is scheduled to meet with President Ferdinand Marcos tomorrow at Malacanang presidential palace.

"I expect to discuss with the leader of the Philippines matters of mutual concern. I expect to have a full exchange of views on bilateral relations," Mr Wu said. The specific topics to be discussed were not revealed, but Mr Castro told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that "in high-level visits of this nature it is customary to review the progress of bilateral relations between the two countries." Mr Castro said Mr Wu was the second Chinese foreign minister to visit the country. The first was Huang Hua, who came in 1980.

The Chinese official also reiterated China's call for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese occupation troops in Cambodia. "On the question of Kampuchea (Cambodia), the Chinese Government has always maintained close cooperation with the governments of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries including that of the Philippines."

ASEAN, which groups the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Brunei, also advocates a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Affirms Noninterference

HK191116 Hong Kong AFP in English 1027 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Manila, April 19 (AFP) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today assured President Ferdinand Marcos that China would not interfere in the internal affairs of the Philippines, which faces a growing communist insurgency.

Mr. Wu also pledged that Beijing would expand its economic and technological cooperation with Manila, in his speech at a luncheon hosted by Mr. Marcos. "The Chinese people highly treasure their friendship with the Filipino people, and the friendly relations can arise by mutual understanding and trust between the two countries based on the five principles of co-existence," he said.

Mr. Wu was reaffirming a statement he made yesterday that China would abide by the principles of co-existence, which he said included mutual respect and non-interference, when he was asked by reporters if he could promise anything about the insurgency problem. "Our Filipino friends can rest assured that whatever the changes in the international situation, the policy of the Chinese Government of working for Sino-Philippine friendship remains firm," Mr. Wu said, speaking through an interpreter.

Some Manila officials had accused Beijing of arming and aiding the communist New People's Army (NPA), which was formed in 1969 before the two countries established diplomatic relations. But the charges had never been proven and the two countries inked formal ties in 1975. The NPA, now officially estimated to be 12,000 strong, has been stepping up its attacks across the country in recent months, and visiting U.S. officials have expressed years that it could become a serious threat unless reforms were carried out.

Mr. Wu is on the second day of a five-day official visit here. On Monday he is to go on to attend the 30th anniversary celebrations of the Bandung conference of developing nations in Indonesia next Wednesday to Thursday.

Mr. Wu said he had "sincere and useful talks" with the Mr. Marcos' wife Imelda and with acting Philippine Foreign Minister Pacifico Castro, but the details of the meetings were not revealed.

The official said China has opened up its economy to the outside world as part of its program of modernization, and that the Philippines "abounds in natural resources and has its advantages and strong points and economy and technology." Total bilateral trade volume was at 1,543 million dollars with China having a 92,759 million dollar surplus. A palace spokesman said the Philippines has consistently suffered a deficit since 1978.

MARCOS ORDERS ABOLITION OF PRICE CONTROLS ON RICE

HK181242 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] President Marcos today approved the full liberalization of agricultural (?incentives) including the complete abolition of price controls on rice starting this coming October. The president's move is seen as giving more incentives to millions of rice farmers to increase their production. At the same time, the chief executive approved an increase in the NFA [National Food Authority] price support for rice in proportion to increased production costs. Bert Asuge reports:

[Begin recording] On the joint recommendations of Economic Planning Minister Vicente Valdepenas Jr and Agriculture and Food Minister Salvador Escudero III, the chief executive approved the opening up of wheat and flour importation and flour distribution to the private sector to ensure a more competitive marketing system and the availability of rice substitutes like wheat. The president also approved the policy to limit the NCA's stabilization functions only to rice and corn and eventual divestment of all its non-grain related activities. This is expected to improve the NFA's operational efficiency and raise incentives for the private sector to engage in grains. Likewise, the president authorized the full implementation of the policy to allow all sectors to improve and distribute fertilizers.

This will encourage more companies and end-users to import and distribute fertilizers. The president also approved a gradual removal of subsidies of farm inputs including credit and irrigation. Apart from minimizing government costs, this policy measure is also expected to improve the profitability of industry providing such inputs and stabilized prices over the medium term. Escudero and Valdepenas explained that these measures will improve business and encourage more external sources of funding such as foreign investments and official development assistance to the country. [end recording]

OPPOSITION GROUPS AGREE TO FORM ALLIANCE

HK180936 Hong Kong AFP in English 0859 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Manila, April 18 (AFP) -- Two Philippine opposition blocs today agreed to form an alliance to field a pair of candidates for president and vice president in the election set for 1987.

The National Unification Conference (NUC) and the Convenors Group (CG), major groups which had been bitterly divided by their strategies for the presidential poll, announced the agreement here after a closed-door meeting. Corazon Aquino, wife of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino and a leading figure in the CG, and member of parliament Cecilia Munoz Palma of the NUC said in a statement that their blocks would "enter into an alliance of their political forces."

The two highly respected women were picked to represent their groups in exploratory talks which led to today's meeting. The alliance as well as the method of choosing the final slate for president and vice president will be formalized in succeeding meetings, they said.

Political analysts here say the opposition's chances would be greatly diminished if it fielded more than one slate against President Ferdinand Marcos's ruling New Society Movement Party (KBL). There are at least 11 presidential aspirants in the opposition.

Mr. Marcos, 67, whose admittedly serious illness and isolation in late 1984 sparked fears that he might not finish his term ending 1987, has already declared himself a candidate for re-election. His powerful wife Imelda, 55, human settlements minister and governor of Metropolitan Manila, is widely seen as the probable KBL candidate in case Mr. Marcos fails to finish his term and snap elections are held.

Mrs. Aquino and M. P. Palma, who have disavowed any presidential ambitions, said the NUC and the CG approved their proposal, subject to "refinements," that the opposition ticket be chosen from a tight field of five. The five would come from the biggest political parties and organizations in the NUC, which includes political parties led by the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] and the CG, which includes parties as well as militant mass organizations.

The two women said a joint committee of the CG and NUC was created today to adopt a common platform. Mrs. Aquino said today's meeting "will show our fellowmen that we are truly working hard to achieve unity which has long eluded us." M.P. Palma said that if any one of the 11 potential candidates originally listed by the CG, which was concentrating on possible snap polls, decided to form his own slate he would have to leave the alliance. "But I don't see any prospect of such a possibility," she quickly added.

CG spokesman Emanuel Soriano said the mood of today's meeting was "positive and cooperative although there are many details we have to iron out." He said virtually all NUC and CG members took part but the presidential aspirants were not included following an earlier agreement.

The aspirants include Salvador Laurel of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), Eva Kalaw and Jovito Salonga of the Liberal Party, Aquilino Pimentel, Teofisto Guingona and Ramon Mitra of the PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] party, and Jose Diokno, Butz Aguino, Ambrosio Padilla of the militant organizations' camp.

Also named as potential candidates are U.N. Undersecretary General Rafael Salas and former Senator Raul Manglapus, both based in the United States.

GOVERNMENT FORCES STEP UP NPA COUNTERATTACKS

HK181415 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Apr 85 p 20

[Text] Twenty-eight rebels and four militia men were killed in various parts of the country as government forces stepped up their counter-attacks against rebel forces during the past five days, an Armed Forces spokesman said yesterday. Government troops have been on the offensive during the past two weeks following the order of acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos to seek out the New People's Army (NPA) in their mountain hideouts and not wait for them to attack.

Lt. Col. Arsenio L. Tecson, Armed Forces spokesman, said the encounters took place in Davao, Zambales, South Cotabato, Camarines Sur and Samar from April 12 to 15. Five of the gunbattles were reported in Davao Oriental, Davao del Sur and Davao del Norte where NPA's are reported to have infiltrated some of the barangays, he said. In the Davao area, 10 NPA members were killed in running gunbattles with government troops, Tecson said.

Five NPA terrorists were slain in an encounter with elements of the Pantukan Integrated National Police (INP) led by Lt. Abraham Catre in Sitio Sarker, Barangay Fuente. The Pantukan INP was backed up by rebel-returnees headed by Usman Monos and Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF), Tecson said. Two CHDF's were killed in that fight. They were identified as Amado Bustamante and Elmor Lamontoc.

Two other NPA's were killed in a brief gunfight with Muslim rebel-returnees in Pintatagan-Banaybanay, Davao del Norte. The returnees suffered two wounded. One dissident was killed and another captured in an encounter with CHDF at the boundary of Digos and Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur, Tecson said. In Sitio Malabago, Barangay Alegrian Alabel, South Cotabato, six NPA's were killed when they shot it out with CHDF elements guarding the town, Tecson said. Two CHDF's were killed in that skirmish but government troopers were able to capture one M-1 and one Garand rifle.

Army troopers from the 20th infantry battalion in Calubo, Pinabacdao, Western Samar, whom Ramos visited last week, killed four NPA's in a fierce firefight last Monday. Tecson said the army soldiers were on combat patrol when they encountered heavily armed NPA rebels. No casualty was reported on the government side.

In New Corella, Davao del Norte, two NPA's were killed in a clash with police and CHDF elements. PC [Philippine Constabulary] soldiers also clashed last Monday with a 50-man NPA band in Sitio Bunga, Masinloc, Zambales, killing five of the dissidents. The troopers from the 162nd PC Company were on a routine patrol when they chanced upon the rebels. Five high-powered rifles were recovered by the troopers.

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